

WAR NEWS---CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE

AVIATION AND WIRELESS WILL PLAY BIG PART

Will Prove Most Destructive Agencies Declares Gen. Miles

New York, Aug. 8.—That wireless telegraphy and aeroplanes are destined to prove the most destructive agencies in the present European crisis and may entirely do away with the modern battleship, if not also the massing together of great armed forces of men on land, is the opinion of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. retired.

General Miles, who is visiting at the summer home of Nathan Strauss at Manhattan, has followed the events leading up to the war of the nations with the keenest interest. A year ago he was in Bulgaria, and at the time predicted that unless the great powers of Europe should cease their preparations for war, the greatest conflict of arms in the world's history would inevitably result.

Daring Fighters Developed. "The use of wireless telegraphy," declared General Miles, "is a new element in warfare, and undoubtedly will be used most effectively by all the great nations involved in the present struggle for supremacy among the powers. What it will do in the way of changing warfare cannot be anticipated at this time.

"The genius of man has solved the problem of the navigation of the air—a problem, by the way, that has vexed mankind for thousands of years. The airship is now in use by all the countries engaged in the present conflict. The result cannot be anticipated, as the test has not been made. But the crisis is on.

"The science of aviation undoubtedly has developed the most daring body of men ever engaged in any enterprise. This has been clearly demonstrated in every civilized country of the earth. Assuming then that the courage and skill of the aviators of the belligerent nations may be equal, the results will be determined the same as was the case in the use of the breech-loading rifle, the machine gun, the high-power gun, the steel-armored ships and dreadnaughts.

Predicts Great Battles in Air. "Great battles in the air will soon be recorded, and such heroes as Charlemagne, the French aviator, who is reported to have given his life that he might bring to earth a giant Zeppelin dirigible which threatened destruction to French life and property, will be immortalized.

"If that report is correct—and I don't believe there has been anything to the contrary—it undoubtedly will stand out as one of the most daring achievements of the war and one which prefigures a certain change in warfare for all time to come.

"I read with a great deal of interest that the navies of the respective countries engaged in the war are all well supplied with aeroplanes, which they propose to use in motion as their great dreadnaughts come together. To venture a prophecy on the result is more than I can do, but I will say that the science and skill of aviation, as well as the control of submarine batteries by wireless, may revolutionize the art of warfare.

"I do not know how long this war will last, but at all events I am satisfied from a close study of the improved implements in use that the result will stagger the wildest imagination of mankind. In the old days, when it was a question of fighting on land, or on the water, conditions were entirely different. But the wireless and the aeroplane and the dirigible have now brought into play new elements, whose importance cannot be estimated at this time.

Invasion of Russia Difficult.

"The French, the English, the Russians, the Austrians and the Germans have become proficient in aeroplanes. When I was abroad last I believe the French army alone had a thousand or more aeroplanes of the most improved type, and they were building all the time. How many the Germans had at that time nobody knew. The English, the Russians and the Austrians kept pace. Thus far the war has not advanced far enough to determine just how effective these new implements of warfare will become. But if the war is prolonged for a great period of time, it will not be due to the land forces or the dreadnaughts, but to the forces of the air and the wireless.

"By air, and by no other way, will it be possible to effectively carry on an invasion of Germany on the one hand, or Russia on the other. Of the two countries, Russia is perhaps in a better position to resist invasion than Germany. The railroads of Russia are so constructed as to practically bar an invading force, and this is true also of Germany. Candidly, I believe an attempted invasion of either country would prove very disastrous, especially so in the case of Russia, owing to its vast territory.

Atrocities May Be Repeated. "Modern warfare is not the warfare of a decade or more ago. While in Bulgaria, during the Balkan war a year ago, I heard of atrocities such as we never dreamed of even among the most savage Indian tribes on the plains here twenty years or more ago. Whether these atrocities will be repeated in the present great conflict remains to be seen."

MOVEMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH IS KEPT SECRET

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declares Germany can absolutely rely on its defensive forces.

Ambassador Forced to Pay \$900. Paris, Aug. 7, 3:30 p. m.—Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany, while on his way from Berlin to Copenhagen was stopped at a station inside the German frontier, according to official reports, and informed by the major accompanying him that he could not continue his journey unless he paid over 2,600 marks (\$400).

The ambassador said he did not have so much cash with him and proffered his check on an important Berlin bank. The check was refused, currency being insisted upon.

M. Cambon then borrowed from his traveling companions enough to make up the amount in gold, which he handed over, requiring at the same time the officer's word of honor that he would be allowed to reach the Danish frontier. This was given by the German officer.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

ARLINGTON HOTEL WILL OPEN DOORS MONDAY

MANAGER DEEGAN STATES INSTITUTION IS IN FINE CONDITION.

Manager William Deegan, the new proprietor of the Arlington hotel, announced today that everything is in readiness for the grand reopening early Monday morning. Complete supplies were ordered today and as the hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated during the last few weeks, it is in better condition now than ever before in its history. First class accommodations are available for about forty guests and conveniences will be provided which were not enjoyed by the patrons in the past history of the institution.

Tuesday evening the Calumet Business Men's association will hold its initial banquet at the Arlington cafe, a splendid program having been arranged for the occasion.

From August 18 to 22, it will be the headquarters for the bi-annual state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

MODERN FARM SCHOOL.

Contractor Milford Completing Work on Traprock Valley School.

The day of the "little red schoolhouse" with its unsanitary appointments is passed. In its stead has come the modern school building in the farming districts, provided with all modern conveniences. Contractor Will Milford and a force of men are just completing one of the latter structures, of two-room capacity, in the Trap Rock valley district, just two miles from Copper City. The building is a frame structure, equipped with hot water heat, was provided for by the board of education of District No. 2, Calumet township. It will care for about sixty children.

Contractor Milford is directing the alterations on the Ruppe building which will be occupied by the Calumet postoffice, and excellent headway is being made.

Work on the Murphy building, corner of Oak and Fifth streets, will be pushed vigorously during the coming week and it is planned to have the building ready for occupancy by Sept. 15.

PARACHUTE MAN HURT.

Aviators Coming to Copper Country for Exhibitions Nevertheless.

Edmer Macdonald of Calumet, who recently contracted for the appearance in the copper country shortly after Labor Day of Roy Francis and Mike McGuire of Chicago, aviators and Edgar (Mickey) McGinn, parachute artist, has been advised that the latter was seriously hurt when his parachute failed to open properly for an 1,800 foot drop at Cicero field, Chicago. McGinn is now in a critical condition in a Chicago hospital.

Aviators Francis and McGuire expect to fill their copper country engagements, however, and probably will secure the services of some other experienced parachute artist to take McGinn's place temporarily.

TO STUDY LOCAL MINES.

Dario Harzenzola, a mining engineer from the City of Mexico, who has been attending the Knights of Columbus convention in St. Paul, arrived in Calumet today to spend a short time studying local mining work. He bore letters of introduction to various local mining engineers.

London women are now wearing smoking suits of startling designs. New York's divorce rate is 23 to each 100,000 of population.

posted in the present great conflict remains to be seen." General Miles was particularly interested in reports from the war zone to the effect that Americans are being detained there against their will. He refrained, however, from offering any suggestions for the relief of those entrapped.

CHINA ASKS THE U. S. TO PROTECT THE FAR EAST

Wants Assurance That Peace Will Be Maintained in Orient

Washington, Aug. 8.—The government of China today appealed to the United States to intercede with the warring powers for the purpose of assuring the maintenance of peace in the far east.

While this government has not yet made its final answer to the request there is every indication that the Chinese government will be informed shortly that the United States does not consider it advisable or practicable to take the step requested.

It is possible, however, that the United States will undertake to make representations to the European belligerents with a view of securing the exemption of the foreign concessions in China from becoming the scene of conflict.

Restricted Action Possible.

Provisions in the treaty of 1858 between the United States and China afford a basis for such restricted action, but it is not believed China's broad proposition will be viewed favorably.

The request was made today by Yung Kwai, secretary of the Chinese legation. He based his request on the action of the United States government in 1870 during the war between France and Prussia.

At that time Secretary of State Fish brought about an agreement between the belligerent governments and their naval commanders in Chinese waters to refrain from hostilities in those waters. The basis of Secretary Fish's appeal and the reason for its success was at that time his representing that fighting between French and German ships in Chinese waters might provoke them into a general warfare on all nations.

Japan Involved Now.

It is understood, however, that the state department does not view the situation in China and the far east in the same light as did Secretary of State Fish during the Franco-Prussian war. It is pointed out that not only are the Russian, British and French forces aligned against Germany in the far east, but Japan is a real factor in the situation and that the situation is not one of seeking to protect lives of foreigners, but one involving very large interests of not only the European belligerents, but Japan as well.

TRENCHES AROUND LIEGE FORTS FILLED WITH DEAD

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umph because your strength has been put to the service of the right!"

German Version of Fighting. Berlin, via London, Aug. 8.—The official German account of the siege of Liege says:

"On Wednesday the German advance guards penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. A small detachment tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the fortress, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attack on the fortress itself, the fortification of which are modern, was unsuccessful. Our troops are before the fortress in contact with the enemy.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise, which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the gallantry of our troops."

Fortifications at Liege.

Paris, Aug. 8.—An official of the war office explains the operations around Liege. He says there were 12 forts, six on each bank of the river Meuse. Their distance from the center of the city varies from three and a half to five and a half miles. Fort Fiemalle sweeps both banks of the river, as well as the highway and the railroad to Namur, and crosses fire with Forts Holligne and Boncelles. Fort Holligne sweeps the slope of Ans and the railroad to St. Trond, with the highway from Holligne to Geer and the Brussels railroad, and crosses fire with the guns of Fort Fiemalle and Loncin. Fort Loncin commands the railway to Saint Feind and the road from Longres and Holligne. Its fire crosses that of the Forts of Holligne and Latin. Nine forts form a circular chain, each crossing the fire of the ones on either side of it. They were built 23 years ago and their function is to prevent an enemy from passing the river Meuse.

"The principal weakness of the forts," continues the report, "is that they cannot see each other, which facilitates the entrance of the enemy into the city."

WARBURG AND DELANO ARE CONFIRMED BY U. S. SENATE.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago as members of the federal reserve board were confirmed by the Senate last night.

In 1913 there were 623,475 letters posted in Canada.

H. G. Wells Predicts German Reverse in Present Conflict

H. G. Wells, the distinguished British novelist, author of "The War in the Air" and "The World Set Free," a prophetic novel of the "last war" and the achievement of world peace through the union of all the countries under one government, in a cablegram to the New York Times predicts a German reverse in the present conflict that may be says be catastrophic and the final intervention, when the war is fought out, of England to save the Germans from the Cossack and to return them to their old ideals of peaceful development. Mr. Wells, who presents the radical pro-British view, is quoted in part:

"The monstrous vanity that was beset by the easy victories of 1870-71 has challenged the world. Germany prepares to reap the harvest that Bismarck sowed. That trampling drilling foolery in the heart of Europe that has arrested civilization and darkened the hopes of mankind for forty years—German imperialism and German militarism—has struck its inevitable blow.

"Never was a war so righteous as in the war against Germany now; never any state in the world so clamored for punishment; but he it remembered that Europe's quarrel is with Germany as a state, not with the German people, with the system, not with the race.

"The older tradition of Germany is a pacific, civilizing tradition. The temperament of the mass of the German people is kindly, sane, amiable. Disaster to the German army, if it is unaccompanied by such a memorable wrong as dismemberment or intolerable indignity, will mean the restoration of the greatest people of Europe to the fellowship of the western nations.

The Role of England.

"The role of England in the huge struggle is as plain as daylight. We have to fight if only on account of the Luxembourg outrage. We have to fight, if we did not fight England would cease to be a country to be proud of and we shall have a dirt bath to escape from.

"Having fought, then, in the hour of victory it will be for us to save the liberated Germans from vindictive treatment, to secure for this great people their right to a place in the sun as one united German-speaking state.

"First, we have to save ourselves and Europe, and then we have to stand between the Germans on the one hand, and Cossack revenge on the other.

"For my part, I do not doubt that

Germany and Austria are doomed to defeat in this war. It may not be a catastrophic defeat, though even that is possible, but it will be a defeat. There is no destiny in the stars and every sign is false if this is not so.

"They have provoked an overwhelming combination of enemies. They have underrated France. They are hampered by bad social and military traditions. The German is not naturally a good soldier. He is orderly and obedient, but not nimble or quick-witted. Hence his sole considerable military achievement is his not very lengthy march to Paris in 1871.

"The conditions of modern warfare have been almost completely revolutionized and in a direction that subordinates massed fighting and unintelligent men to the rapid initiative of individualized soldiers.

French Will Hold Own.

"On the other hand, since those years of disaster, the Frenchman has learned the lesson of humility. He is prepared now soberly for a similar struggle. His is the gravity that precedes astonishing victories. In the air, in the open field, with guns and machines, it is doubtful if any one fully realizes the superiority of his quality to the German.

"This sudden attack may take him back for a week or so, though I doubt even that; but in the end, I think, he will hold his own even without us, and with us I venture to prophesy within three months from now his tri-color will be over the Rhine, and, even suppose his line gets broken by the first rush, even then I do not see how the Germans are to get to Paris or anywhere near Paris.

"I do not see how, against the strength of modern offensive and the stinging power of an intelligent enemy in retreat, of which we had a little foretaste in South Africa, the exploit of Sedan can be repeated.

"A retiring German army, on the other hand, will be far less formidable than a retiring French army, because there is less devil in it, because it is made up of men taught to obey in masses, because its intelligence is concentrated in old, autocratic officers; because it is dismayed when it breaks ranks.

"The German army is everything the conspiratorials dream of making our people. It is, in fact, an army about twenty years behind the requirements of contemporary conditions."

RED CROSS ASKS MICHIGAN'S AID

Gov. Ferris Is Asked to Issue Appeal for Funds

Lansing, Mich., August 8.—Governor Ferris has been asked to issue an appeal to the people of Michigan in behalf of the American Red Cross, which is planning the sending of ships and the spending of much money in the countries now in a state of war in Europe.

Yesterday the governor received a long telegram from the Washington headquarters of the Red Cross society. Tomorrow, in all probability, he will issue an appeal to the people of the state, using as a basis the request he got from Washington.

The telegram which the governor received from the Washington office was as follows:

"During the war with Spain, thousands of dollars were sent by the European Red Cross societies to the American Red Cross to aid in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers. Now, in the hour of their supreme need, the American Red Cross, both for the sake of humanity and to express our gratitude for their aid to us in time of trouble and distress, has decided to charter a ship and send to each country involved doctors, nurses and hospital supplies.

"Contributions may be designated by the donors, if they so desire, for the aid of any special country and will be used for the country so designated, but assistance will be given all in the true spirit of the Red Cross represented by its motto, 'Neutrality—Humanity.'

"The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. or state and local treasurers of the Red Cross, will receive all the contributions. The treasurer of Michigan is Emory W. Clark, Detroit.

"AMERICAN RED CROSS."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Heated condemnation was voiced in the House of Commons today of the dissemination of false news concerning the war, such as published in regard to the great naval battle off the coast of Holland. "It is absolutely false," said Home Secretary McKenna.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The United German alliance, in resolutions calling upon the press of the country to accord impartial and just treatment to all sides in the European conflict, condemns what is styled the "attitude of certain papers to spread impressions which lead to the hatred of Germany and Germans."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Rome dispatch says semaphores on the south coast of Italy report that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are making for the Adriatic. A request to the Austrian fleet for aid was refused on the ground that there had been no declaration of war between Austria-Hungary and Great Britain.

ITALIANS HATE THEIR ALLIANCE

People Favor Britain and France—Neutrality to Be Maintained

Rome, via London, Aug. 8, 1:15 p. m.—Germany and Austria have renewed the strongest pressure on the Italian government and King Emmanuel to secure Italy's help in the war, even to the extent of promising territorial compensation.

Italy has firmly refused on the ground that it is impossible to oppose the national will, which, it is pointed out, will never permit hostilities against Great Britain and France.

In spite of the severity of the regulations against manifestations violating neutrality, there are persistent and universal demonstrations by the people in favor of England and France. People Friendly With France.

Italy's position as a member of the Triple Alliance, and therefore an ally of Germany under certain conditions, has been discussed in every phase, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Italian people would never permit an act of hostility against France and Great Britain.

Because Italy is neutral, all manifestations for or against the belligerents are being rigorously repressed. Yet, everywhere spontaneous outbreaks of enthusiasm for France have occurred. In Rome there have been frequent cries of, "Long live France!"

Long live our Latin brothers!" and the "Marseillaise" is being sung in the streets.

The French embassy here and the French consulates in other cities of Italy are daily receiving offers from men who wish to join the French forces.

London Shows Friendship.

London, Aug. 8.—A remarkable and most unusual demonstration of friendliness occurred in front of the Italian embassy yesterday afternoon.

The demonstration was organized by members of the peerage, members of the House of Commons and others prominent in the political and social world and thousands of passersby joined in the cheering, which continued until the ambassador, Margherita di Francavilla, and the marchioness, much moved, appeared on the balcony. The ambassador said, amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, that Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

AMERICAN HELD AS A SPY.

Artist in England Accused of Sketching Docks.

Sunderland, England, Aug. 8.—Henry Aaron Mathew, who is said to be an American artist and to have been sketching for newspapers, was arrested here on suspicion that he was attempting to obtain information concerning the movements of British troops.

He was remanded for a week to enable the authorities to make inquiries concerning him.

Mr. Mathew, according to the allegations of the police, had been making sketches of the docks and the drill hall where the soldiers are stationed.

The German consul here was also arrested.



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